

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

QUEEN ALEXANDRA
IN BAD HEALTH

Returns to Windsor for Memorial Services to King Edward.

NO HEART FOR CORONATION

Services for the Late King Conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

London, May 6.—Court mourning ends to-day with a memorial service at St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, for King Edward.

Queen Alexandra has returned for it. She is in impaired health and with little heart for the festivities of the coronation year. There was a full muster of the royal family at the Albert Chapel, with a small group of the late King's personal attendants.

The service was conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the corresponding clerics of the memorial service for Queen Victoria, which King Edward had attended year after year.

The Dean of Windsor and Canon Dalton were with the Archbishop, and the regular choir of St. George's was strengthened by voices from the chapels royal. The hymns had been selected by Queen Alexandra, and the royal mourners subsequently visited the burial vaults, which were illuminated by an electric plant recently installed by the King's orders.

The second year of the new reign opens brilliantly next week with two "courts" and a state drive of the King and Queen to Crystal Palace for the Festival of the Empire.

There will be charity concerts at Grosvenor House and at Devonshire House, and a series of dances will be given by Mrs. Andrew Lawson, Lady Ernest St. Maur and Mrs. Holdsworth. There also will be a large charity ball at the Grosvenor Galleries under the direction of Lady Edmund Talbot, for which many dinner parties have been arranged. Lady Clancarty has rehearsed a series of tableaux vivants for court nights.

The King may entertain a small company at the Jockey Club. He will attend the subsequent races at Ascot, Epsom and Goodwood.

While he lacks King Edward's keen interest in racing, he accepts the patronage of the turf as one of the obligations of royalty.

Lord Spencer's health is improving. In spite of a slight relapse, so that there is now no expectation that a substitute for the Lord Chamberlain may be necessary before the coronation. He has been the victim of overwork in connection with the numerous functions of a festive year. The unmanageable mass of detail in his office and in that of the Earl Marshal wears out everybody excepting the King, who is interested and entertained by the experiences of a new reign.

Lord O'Hagan has been mentioned as an emergency Lord Chamberlain, but the Prime Minister would find it easier to fill any other vacancy.

The court ball during the German Emperor's visit alone involves the revision of a list of two thousand invitations.

THREATENED TO LYNCH SHEIK
Guardian of Mosque of Omar Said to Have Received \$25,000.

London, May 6.—A letter received from Jerusalem says that the Moslem sheik the guardian of the Mosque of Omar received \$25,000 to permit the explorers of the Anglo-American syndicate to excavate beneath the sacred rock on which the mosque stands. The Turkish Governor, the writer says, received a much larger sum. The Moslems were so incensed that they threatened to lynch the sheik.

The excavations are supposed to have obtained sacred relics hidden by the Jews before Jerusalem was sacked by the Romans.

HEALTH OF FRANCIS JOSEPH

Emperor Cannot be Persuaded to Take Care of Himself.

Vienna, April 27.—An official report on the health of Emperor Francis Joseph, who is suffering from laryngeal catarrh, lays special emphasis on the fact that, despite the pressing representations of his physicians and of his immediate entourage, the monarch cannot be persuaded to take sufficient precautions with regard to his health. His majesty has recently been extremely fatigued by the numerous private audiences which he has given, and more especially by the continued discussion with the Austrian and Hungarian premiers, who are desirous of avoiding the outbreak of a double government crisis, which may possibly arise from the new legislation affecting courts martial.

One of these long and wearisome discussions prevented the cure of the hoarseness from which the monarch is suffering and his complete recovery. A bulletin, which was framed with these drawbacks specially in view, said: "The Emperor entirely neglects all precautions regarding his own person, and speaks more than he should. Such exertions, at any rate, cannot assist the complete recovery which is so much desired."

THE
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QUARTERLY

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STUDENTS SNUB KAISER

Leave Procession at Monument Ceremony as a Protest.

Strassburg, May 6.—During the course of the ceremony to-day in connection with the unveiling of a monument to Emperor William I by the Emperor all the students of the university marched off the scene in procession because they were put in an unfavorable position. They refused to return.

The painful incident created a great stir. Later at a meeting the students decided to demand a personal audience with the Emperor in order to explain the demonstration.

AT THE LONDON THEATRES

Daughter of Fred Terry and Julia Neilson as Rosalind.

London, May 6.—The theatres are not offering many new programmes. Fred Terry and Julia Neilson are arranging for Thursday the first appearance of their talented daughter as Rosalind, at the New Theatre. Miss Neilson Terry will be supported by Miss Miriam Lewis, as Celia, and by Miss Marie Wright, as Audrey, and the men's parts have been carefully distributed.

A special matinee has been ordered by Sir Herbert Tree for H. B. Irving as Hamlet next week at His Majesty's, when the actor's friends will spend him on his voyage to Australia.

Rehearsals of Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man" are in progress at the Criterion, where F. C. Whitney expects the revival will give a fresh fillip to the fortunes of the chocolate heroine's soldier. Miss Ellen Terry will repeat her American talks about Shakespeare at the Haymarket.

A most interesting art event has been an exhibition of a fine collection of Bossam's works in the French gallery, with a larger assortment of William Morris's pictures. While there is a single Bossam National Gallery work, the artist is virtually unknown in London, and his golden tones and the Rembrandt effects are a remarkable revelation.

The art treasures of Lord Kinnoull, the porcelains and old English furniture from Duppelin Castle, will be auctioned off at Christie's next week, and also the late Sir Charles Dike's books, enamel plaques, a marble relief of John the Baptist attributed to Donatello, and precious miniatures of Henry VII, Queen Catherine Parr, Sir Henry Vane and others.

HALT IN CAMORRA TRIAL

Neither Prosecution Nor Defence Appears to Make Progress.

Viterbo, Italy, May 6.—Two of the most interesting of the alleged Camorristi charged with the murder of Genaro Cuocolo and his wife confronted Genaro Abatemaggio to-day. They were Luigi Arena and Ciro Vitozzi. At the close of the accusations and denials it appeared to the auditors that no progress had been made by either the prosecution or the defence.

Arena, according to the theory of the state, based on the revelations of Abatemaggio, had been sent to prison after his betrayal by Cuocolo, who was offended because Arena refused to share with him the profits of a robbery.

Arena wrote to his fellow Camorristi setting forth his grievance and demanding Cuocolo's death. Cuocolo was already under suspicion of combining his activities as a Camorrist with those of a police spy. He had also incurred the jealousy of Enrico Alfano, the alleged head of the criminal society, and it was decided to do away with him. The carabinieri say they have possession of the letter which Arena wrote, and that they found it in the effects of the prisoners.

All of this was vehemently denied to-day by Arena, who denounced the informer as a manufacturer of evidence and the paid tool of the carabinieri in violent language. Vitozzi, the priest, who is known as "the guardian angel of the Camorra," secured the release of Alfano and others after their first arrest by representing to the examining magistrate that he had learned of the innocence of the prisoners through the confession of others.

Abatemaggio testified that he had heard Vitozzi and Alfano discussing the Cuocolo murders at 10:30 o'clock on the morning after the assassinations. Vitozzi replied that he could prove that on the day and at the hour mentioned he was at the cemetery of Poggioreale, of which he was chaplain.

FRENCH AVIATOR KILLED

Rene Vallon Falls from Great Height at Shanghai.

Shanghai, China, May 6.—Rene Vallon, the French aviator, fell from a great height to-day and was instantly killed. Vallon belonged in Paris, and had been giving exhibitions in this country for six weeks in the hope of interesting the Chinese government in military aviation. He made the first extended flight by an aviator in China, using a Sommer biplane.

BRIGHTON AVIATION CONTEST

Gustave Hamel First to Reach Watering Place from London.

London, May 6.—Seven flying men started to-day in a race from the Brooklands aviation grounds to Brighton, a distance of about forty-five miles, for prizes offered by the city of Brighton.

The aeroplanes were sent away within a few minutes of each other and presented a stirring sight as they circled momentarily over the aerodrome before dashing off across the country.

Gustave Hamel was the first to arrive at Brighton, alighting at the winning post in fifty-six minutes from his starting time.

After replenishing his fuel and oil tanks Hamel flew back to Brooklands.

"AEROGRAM" MAKES A RECORD

N. Y. U. Journalists Print Result of Debate Two Minutes After It Ends.

The "Aerogram," published by the class in journalism of New York University's School of Commerce, announced in printed form last night two minutes after the debate was over that the School of Commerce of the university had won the annual debate with the School of Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania.

The question for debate was: "Resolved, That United States Senators Should Be Elected by Direct Vote of the People." New York had the negative side. Pennsylvania was represented by Walter M. Burkhart, T. B. Colonge and Samuel A. King, and New York by David Gotlib, W. O. Kottman and John Kosengren.

LONG PARLIAMENT RECESS

Veto Bill Will Probably Pass on Thursday Night.

TORIES LACK LIVE ISSUES

Mr. Balfour Blocked by Advocacy of Arbitration Treaty.

[Marconigram to The Tribune.] London, (Via Glasg. Bay), May 6.—Westminster sessions indicate a long vacation during June, with a prolongation of the session until the middle or close of August. The Parliament bill will pass its final stage in the House of Commons on Thursday night, and there will be an abundance of time for prolonged discussion in the House of Lords after the coronation.

The insurance bill, "made in Germany" with the exception of the tentative proposals respecting unemployment in a few carefully selected industries, will be deferred probably until another year. The finance bill will not arouse contention, except the clause for the payment of members, and a few bills relating to shops, coal mines and copyright ought to be easily enacted.

The trial balloons sent up from a radical newspaper office, with a gaseous proposal for a compromise based upon the acceptance of the Parliament bill by the House of Lords, with Lansdowne's bill substituted for the preamble, collapsed speedily.

Lord Lansdowne may not speak on Monday, as his throat is still troublesome, but Lord Curzon, if necessary, will take the leader's place and introduce a bill for amending the constitution of the House of Lords. This can be discussed at great length and the House of Commons bill sidetracked indefinitely, but there is little evidence that the House of Lords is bent upon making a determined stand.

Court influence is being quietly exerted in favor of the acceptance of the Parliament bill, which was submitted to the people in December.

The Prime Minister was fully justified in speaking like a victorious leader to-day at Manchester. The coalition has given him local support, and the Opposition in the upper house is not in a condition to contest his supremacy in the House of Commons.

Lloyd George's insurance scheme, while too complex to be understood without a campaign of education, has caught the imagination of the masses, and whatever befalls in the by-elections it is a vote making scheme of constructive legislation. Perhaps the employers' votes will be lost by it when it comes into operation and creates antagonism between classes, but the main body of wage earners will be attracted by it, especially as they will themselves administer the sick, invalidity and unemployment funds.

The Unionists are suffering from a lack of policies which directly interest the working world. Mr. Balfour has no material for a popular appeal to the masses like Mr. Asquith's Manchester speech, for he has no Lloyd George behind him. His followers can only depend on the creation of a fresh host of officials for insurance work and protest against the sacrifice of tariff reform and preferential trade, and seek by underhanded methods to break up the American-Canadian reciprocity agreement and defeat the proposed arbitration treaty, which Mr. Balfour himself favors.

EXTENSIVE RAILWAY SCHEME
It Is Planned to Cross Congo and Open Up Central Africa.

London, April 28.—The next few years will probably witness great developments in Central Africa, where British, Belgian and Portuguese authorities are planning the construction of two great loop lines to the Cape-to-Cairo system. The proposed new railways will extend over a length of about twenty-two hundred miles and will open up the whole of the back Congo country. Indeed, the effect of part of the scheme is practically to provide an alternative route for the Cape-to-Cairo line over the country between the Sudan and Rhodesia, so that the railway would not need to follow the Belgian coast as well as through German East Africa.

Sir Charles Mordaunt, who has just returned from a visit to South Africa in connection with railway extension in Rhodesia, explained that by the terms of the recently concluded agreement the Belgians had agreed to connect their line from the Katanga with the Portuguese line from Benguela (Lobito Bay). One-fourth of this line one thousand miles long was completed, and the remainder might be finished in a year and a half, if necessary. With its completion the journey from Rhodesia to England would be shortened by from one to two weeks.

This line, as Sir Charles points out, is one of the big branches of the Cape-to-Cairo system. The Belgians are further proposing to build an extension from the Katanga line north to Kakama, from which point the Congo is navigable for nearly nine hundred miles. A further line of 30 miles from Stanleyville to Lake Albert Edward, which has already been surveyed, would complete the communication with the Cape-to-Cairo system.

BEGUM OF BHOPAL AT PARIS

Princess on Her Way to London for Coronation.

Paris, April 28.—Great interest is being shown in Paris in the visit of the Begum of Bhopal, who is staying at the Hotel Majestic for three weeks on her way to the coronation.

The Begum, who is believed to be about sixty years of age, is visiting Europe for the second time. When she arrived at Versailles, with her suite of twenty-four persons and nine tons of baggage, the Hindus of Marcellies, who are numerous, gathered in force to welcome her.

The Begum and the ladies of her suite are not allowed to show their faces, and they are disembarked covered in heavy veils, which extended from their heads to well below their waists. The Hindus of Marcellies had covered the road from the boat to the Begum's carriage with rich carpets, and when she appeared they prostrated themselves on the ground, remaining in this position until she had passed.

The Hotel Majestic is besieged with crowds anxious to see the Begum, and sometimes they are rewarded with a glimpse of her as she drives off with her attendants.

It is typical of the twentieth century that every detail of the Begum's journey has been arranged by an American tourist agent.

3,500 SCOTCHMEN COMING.

Glasgow, May 6.—Three steamers sailed from the Clyde to-day carrying 3,500 Scotch emigrants, bound for the United States and Canada.

HALSEY C. IVES DEAD

American Artist Expires Suddenly in London.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, May 6.—The sudden death of Professor Halsey C. Ives at the Westminster Palace Hotel soon after midnight has shocked a large circle of artistic friends. He arrived in London in the middle of the week from Italy, where he had been closely occupied with the International Art Exhibition.

He was at dinner one night with Joseph Pennell and another night with McElre Hamilton, and appeared overworked and his memory was noticeably weak.

Mr. Ives was well known in European capitals and greatly respected for his accomplishments, judgment and energy.

His sudden seizure was due to prolonged overwork. He became unconscious at his hotel on Friday, and Mr. Pennell and Mr. Hamilton were sent for and were with him to the end. He had expected to meet his daughter to-night at The Hague, where she has been studying art. She will start for London immediately.

In response to an urgent cable dispatch Mrs. Ives promptly replied from St. Louis, and gave full directions for embalming the body and transporting it to America.

Mr. Sargent, Mr. Abbey and other American artists have been informed by Mr. Pennell and Mr. Hamilton of the death of Mr. Ives, and everything has been done with dignity and consideration.

Mr. Ives was a painter of note, and his "Landscape with a Windmill" brought him a silver medal at the Portland Exposition. His educational services in art were recognized by decorations, medals or diplomas in this country, France, Austria, Japan, China, Portugal, Belgium, Bulgaria, Sweden and Denmark. Several times he represented the United States government as an artist at the National Academy of Design, the National Art Club, the Academy of Science and other societies.

Mr. Ives was born at Montclair, N. J., in 1846. He was educated at Union Academy in his native town. In 1864 he entered the government service as draftsman, and was assigned to duty at Nashville. In 1869 he began a three years' course, during which he paid particular attention to designing and decorating.

Three years later he visited Mexico, and on his return entered the Artistic School of St. Louis as an instructor. In 1875 he was made an instructor in Washington University, in St. Louis, and through his efforts the St. Louis School of Fine Arts was established. In 1881, when Wayman Crow established the Museum of Fine Arts, Mr. Ives was made director. At the World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago in 1893, he was in charge of the department of the arts. He held the same position at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.

Professor Ives received from King Oscar of Sweden the decoration of the Order of the Vasa, and from King Christian of Denmark the Danebrog Cross. In 1887 Mr. Ives was married to Miss Margaret Lackland, daughter of Rufus J. Lackland.

FEZ SITUATION UNIMPROVED
Food Supplies Cut Off—Sultan's Troops Worn Out.

Fez, Morocco, April 30, by courier to Tangier, May 6.—The arrival of Captain Bremont's column has not changed the situation. The loose investment of the capital continues. The rebel horsemen, who are beyond the reach of the artillery, have cut off the food supplies. The Sultan's troops are worn out with the constant skirmishing and watchfulness.

The rebel chiefs have a growing moral advantage, since now all Morocco knows that the Sultan is penned up in the capital and that his loyal troops are unable to move outside the range of their artillery.

The rebels are obtaining the upper hand throughout the country. Tribes heretofore loyal are joining the rebellion through fear that the villages of those refusing will be raided.

The arrival of the French relief expedition will secure the entry of provisions and the safety of the capital, but the political outlook is confused and uncertain.

Paris, May 6.—At a Cabinet council to-day Jean Cruppi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, read a dispatch from Henri Galliard, the French Consul at Fez, dated April 30 and forwarded by way of Tangier.

The consul stated that the blockade of the city was complete and the ammunition of the artillery defending the capital had been greatly reduced. Food was selling at extraordinarily high prices.

TURKEY MAY SEEK NEW BIDS

Possibility of Contract for New Navy Being Reopened.

London, April 29.—There is a possibility of the question of the contract for the new Turkish navy being reopened. According to letters received in London from the agents of the firms which tendered for the ships, a dispute has arisen between the Turkish Ministry of Marine and Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., whose tender was recently accepted after it had been reduced to meet the price at which Palmer & Co. and the Bethlehem Steel Company, of America, had offered to construct the vessels.

Armstrong, Whitworth & Co.'s reduced tender was at the rate of \$25 a ton. Turkish correspondents say that the Turkish navy commission had declined this tender and ships and armor but that Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. contend that it was for ships without the armor.

The Turkish government has threatened to award the contract to one of the other tenderers or call for new tenders.

Navy commission has also been appointed to examine the tenders for the guns and armor for which the British and German builders are competing.

FORGETS HE IS A KING

Mad Otto of Bavaria Lives in a World of Dreams.

Berlin, April 27.—His majesty King Otto of Bavaria has just passed his sixty-third birthday.

The unfortunate King is confined in the Castle of Furstenturm. Many years have passed since he was able to recognize even his nearest relatives. Twice yearly a commission of physicians visits the castle, sees the King and reports to the Bavarian government. The stereotyped report is "No change in the King's condition."

As a matter of fact, the King is in splendid physical health, and may live to be as old as his uncle, the Prince Regent. He no longer remembers that he is King. He lives in a world of spirits, with him he holds communion.

The outward pomp of royalty is still maintained inside and outside the castle. There are troops of servants, and sentinels with helmets and rifles to guard the walls. The King broods in a room by himself or plays fixated at a sheet of some old newspaper.

STRONG HAND IN FRANCE

M. Monis Shows Energy at Home and Abroad.

MOROCCO POLICY APPROVED

In Diplomatic Circles It Is Felt the Anglo-French Entente Will Soon Be Tested.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Paris, May 6.—The Monis Cabinet is now acting with a strong hand at home and abroad.

The military measures to prevent the revolutionary outbreaks on Sunday in the champagne country are hailed with genuine satisfaction, and the energy with which the campaign in Morocco is being carried out meets with unanimous and enthusiastic approval.

Meanwhile the unfriendly tone of the Spanish press, which predicts that France means to begin a real conquest of Morocco, excites in Paris surprise and indignation, and the continued reserve of Germany creates uneasiness.

In the best informed diplomatic circles it is felt that the efficacy of the Anglo-French entente must soon be tested and that the moment has come when England must awake to the naval and military responsibilities of her position, caused by the overwhelming success of Germany at Constantinople in securing complete control of the Bagdad railroad scheme and in view of the vigorous diplomatic pressure of Germany at Madrid and in Morocco.

France is absolutely determined to restore order in Morocco, come what may.

DOCTOR'S CHOICE STAGED
New Play Forces Him to Choose Between Child and Patient.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Paris, May 6.—"Un Medecin de campagne," a drama in two acts, by Henry Bordeaux and Emmanuel Denarie, produced at the Theatre Antoine with great success, turns upon the situation of a country physician in Savoy who is sitting at the bedside of his own child, suffering from diphtheria.

He is suddenly summoned to a distant village to attend a patient upon whom a surgical operation is a matter of life or death. The village doctor obeys the call, thereby sacrificing his fatherly love to professional honor.

The subject of the play was suggested by a recent case of the Russian physician, Dr. Tesny, who did not hesitate to leave his own children who were dangerously ill when ordered to Kharkine during the plague epidemic, where he met an heroic death.

This intensely dramatic play is finely acted by M. Arquilliere, in the part of the physician; by M. Lugne Poe and by Mlle. Andree Mery.

PARIS BOURSE FIRM

Market Revives After Short Period of Weakness.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Paris, May 6.—After a couple of days of weakness and fluttering of government bonds, caused by the aggressive attitude of the German and Spanish press in regard to the French policy in Morocco, prices on the Paris Bourse have recovered strength and the market is now dull but firm. There is an accumulation of unemployed capital, but great hesitation about commitments. French banking shares are unsettled. There is a firmer tendency in mining groups and Russian industrial shares are buoyant.

FRENCH ARMY'S NEW UNIFORM

Khaki, Mignonne or Gray-Blue—Red Trousers Doomed.

Paris, April 28.—Sections of all arms will be equipped with the new uniform at the autumn manoeuvres in order that commanding officers may judge of its utility in active service conditions. The project of clothing the army in khaki, in a green approaching mignonne or in gray-blue, has not been received with great enthusiasm.

Sentimental objections are particularly raised against the adoption for infantrymen of the cloth helmet of an old-fashioned color. This is held to be particularly ugly by those who are attached to the present "kepi" or peaked cap, which is certainly picturesque.

The new inconspicuous and essentially workmanlike dress devised by the heads of the War Department is better adapted, declares the general public, for the German temperament than for the French.

In any case, the red trousers are certainly doomed, even if the "kepi" remains and the blue coats. The tendency is to put the men into knee breeches with puttee leggings to copy, in some sort, the English service outfit.

LANGUAGE OF DIPLOMACY

What China and Russia Actually Wrote to Each Other.

Shanghai, April 19.—The Chinese press is expressing itself freely with regard to China's humiliation in her recent diplomatic relations with Russia. "The Shen-pao" says: "We wept when we read the notes, though the text was obtained from Japanese sources. We wish to impress upon the public what the language used means when written in plain language, instead of the flowery sentences used in the original. The Russian note could read: 'Wouldst thou still try to protect and to escape by the flight what is thy language? We shall make thee dare not utter these words of excuse. We shall make thee dare not repeat thyself. We shall have only thyself to blame for the distress thou wouldst suffer, and we warn thee that thou must not repeat of thine own foolishness then. If thou wouldst like otherwise, thou hast to send to us a most meek reply to our utmost satisfaction.'"

How dare you say that our country should not make the slightest excuse? How dare you say that our country should not show the least resistance? But, alas! you do it since your honored country desires our country to repeat firmly and clearly what we will agree to, we beg to repeat firmly and clearly, as requested, that hereafter we will obey whatever order your esteemed country may be pleased to issue. As your honored country has always benevolently treated our country, we beg of you to cease your anger."

The "Shen-pao" concludes: "The translator of the above from the flowery language of diplomacy and the classics into everyday language has not gone one-tenth of an inch beyond the tone of the original."

PLAQUE DEATHS AT AMOY.

Amoy, China, May 6.—Thirty-eight deaths from the bubonic plague and six deaths from smallpox have occurred here during the two weeks ended yesterday.

CHINESE REBELS ACTIVE

Revolutionaries Threaten Sheklung, on the East River.

EUROPEANS LEAVE CITY

Train Held Up and Engineer Forced to Carry Troops and Their Arms.

Canton, China, May 6.—The revolutionaries are threatening Sheklung, on the East River, fifty-seven miles north of Hong Kong and forty-five miles east of this city. The authorities have dispatched troops to intercept them.

The above is the first news dispatch received from Canton since the revolutionary outbreak on the night of April 27. It tends to confirm the night's advice from Hong Kong, which represented the rebels in greater strength in the district to the east of Canton and north of Hong Kong than has appeared from earlier reports.

The Hong Kong dispatch stated that the rebels were concentrating at Sheklung and that revolutionary bands had held up a train running from Samshui to Penglo. On the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, and compelled the Chinese engineer to take them along, with their arms and ammunition, on board his train to Sheklung. The Europeans were said to have abandoned Sheklung several days before.

The dispatch also said that one hundred and fifty revolutionaries arrived at Canton from Saigon, which would indicate a boldness on their part inconsistent with the official advice to the effect that the authorities at the capital of the province had the situation well in hand.

This is improbable, an erroneous report having arisen possibly from conflicting and confusing Chinese rumors. It is much more likely that the revolutionaries arrived at Hong Kong, which has direct communication with Saigon by a line of French steamers.

JUDGE RICHARDSON VERY ILL
Real Cause the Worry Over Getting Threatening Letters.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Boston, May 6.—The condition of Judge James B. Richardson, of No. 231 Newbury street, is considered critical. The maid who answered the door said to-day that two trained nurses were in constant attendance, and that while the justice was suffering from stomach trouble, the real trouble was worry in regard to the two threatening letters mailed in Chicago, which he recently received and which have so far puzzled the United States Secret Service detectives.

The government officials are of the opinion that they can land the guilty parties. The letters threatened the life of Judge Richardson providing he punished the officers and members of the Ohio Engravers' Union, No. 3, as the result of an injunction case.

To-day no friends and callers were admitted to the house in Newbury street. Judge Richardson is unable to see any one; he is constantly under the care of physicians," the maid said.

At the Federal Building to-day it was learned that the Boston officials are not taking any hand in the investigation, believing that the Chicago office is perfectly well able to handle the matter.

BOY DIES FROM STRYCHNINE.

Two-year-old Ronald Miller, a grandson of Charles Schilling, a wealthy real estate operator, died yesterday at the home of his parents, No. 18 First avenue, Rockaway Park.

While his mother was in the yard the child put a chair against a washbasin, got a box of strychnine pills and ate three of them. Shortly afterward he was seized with convulsions and died an hour later.

BOY DROWNED NEAR HOME.

Frank Smith, the ten-year-old son of John W. Smith, of No. 36 North Kensico avenue, White Plains, was drowned yesterday afternoon in the Todd pond, near his home. He was boating with two other boys about his own age, William Watson, of No. 3 George street, saved the life of Robert Lewis, of Wall avenue, by swimming with him until they reached shore.

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Just received, an importation of finest hand-loom Pongee Silk Parasols, delicately hand-embroidered. Mounted with Japanese carved deerhorn handles.

Prices, \$17.00 and \$20.00. Without embroidery, \$6.75 and \$8.75.

Silk Card Cases
Hand-embroidered. Lined with silk. Two open pockets and a closed pocket inside. \$1.50.

Silk Matinee Bags
Hand-embroidered. Lined with silk. Little change purse inside. Large enough to hold Opera Glasses. \$3.50.
Both in delicate summer-dress shades. Packed in Japanese wood veneered box, painted to match the embroidery.

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